GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1909-10
(Genl. Mis.)

File No. 119-09

Serial Nos. 15-

Papers Filed.

Month May 1910.

SUBJECT.

Rules for the issue of passports to British Subjects of Native States proceeding to England & other Countries for study &c -

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.

Gen 119-09
Sr 15.

LATER REFERENCES.

Gen 50-1011
Ss. 24-25, 27, 29-31.

G.R.S. 11] 1909-10

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Upa Yoga)

NOTES.

File No. 119-09

FILE HEADING.

Certificates of identity for Native Subjects proceeding to England and other foreign Countries to prosecute their Studies etc

From The F. A. Resident in Mysore

D. O No. 2753 Dated 7-5-10 Received 9-5-10

Diary No. 4547	Enclos. 1	Spare Copies.	Serial No. 16

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards a copy of the rules for the issue of passports to British Subjects and to Subjects of protected Native States proceeding to ~~to~~ England & other Countries for Study &c.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

To the ~~Library~~ General Records for kindly putting up F. A. R's Endorsement no. 628 8-1-00 cited in major Grey's D. O. of the 7th May 10

VS hrs.
14-5-10.

4523

G. m. 59 of 1899-00 at 1-7. & Oct. 03 containing the regs: req^d were sent to Por: Ir on 15/3/10 for Diary No 3733 of 09.

Dnp
-14.5.10

NOTES—First sheet.

GPB—30,000—20-3-06.

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M. File No. 119 of 190 9

Serial No.

Submitted with references.

VS 16-5-10 17/5

to Secretary for perusal.

The Rules regarding Certificates of Identity & Passports, will be separately filed for purpose of reference

17.5.10

Seen 21/5/10

Note—Contn. sheet.

GPB—55,000—27.4.09

Fmc D 119-09-15

R.C. 1727

D 9-15-10

No. 2755

Encls-1

THE RESIDENT MYSORE

BANGALORE.

7th May 1910.

D 4527

Dear Sir,

9/5/10

With reference to your D.O. letter of the 3rd March 1910, I am desired to forward herewith a copy of the rules for the issue of passports to British subjects and to subjects of Protected Native States, and to say that a copy of the rules for the issue of certificates of identity was forwarded to the Durbar with this office endorsement No. 62, dated the 8th January 1900.

Flag B

Yours sincerely,

H. G. Levy Major,

First Asstt. Resident.

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of H.H.

the Maharaja of Mysore.

K.M.

RULES FOR THE ISSUE OF PASSPORTS.

I. Passports may be issued—(*a*) to all *bonâ fide* British subjects, either by birth or by naturalisation, and (*b*) to subjects of protected Native States; *but to no other persons.*

II. There are four forms of passports, marked A, B, B-1, and C. For British subjects by birth form A is to be used: for British subjects by naturalisation in the United Kingdom the passport is in form B, and for British $\frac{\text{Indian}}{\text{Colonial}}$ subjects by naturalisation in form B-1: form C is used for natural born subjects of protected Native States. The same forms, lettered in red ink, are used for cases in which more persons than one of the same family are included in a single passport.

The footnote as to the nationality of origin which appears on the form marked B-1 should be inserted in the forms marked B (black) and B (red) above the footnote which already appears on those forms. } A

III. Applicants for passports must, in the absence of satisfactory reason to the contrary, apply for them in person.

IV. The applicant will be required to fill up form D in the presence of an officer appointed in this behalf.

V. Form D will then be submitted for orders with any remarks that may be necessary to the officer empowered to grant the passport. This officer, in the case of passports in form C, will be the Chief Political Officer for the Native State in question.

VI. Ordinarily no passport will be issued except on the written order of the officer mentioned in Rule V.

VII. If there is room for doubt as to the applicant's nationality, the production of documentary or other satisfactory proof should be insisted upon, and such proof should be strictly scrutinised, and where necessary referred to the District, Political or Police authorities for enquiry. In the absence of satisfactory proof the passport should generally be refused. The mere fact of being a British subject or a subject of a protected Native State does not imply any vested right to claim a passport, which can either be granted or withheld at the discretion of the Local Government or Administration concerned. Passports should not ordinarily be granted to persons of doubtful character or respectability.

VIII. When no properly attested certificates of birth or of naturalisation are forthcoming, affidavits taken before a Magistrate, and attested by two well-known residents, may be accepted; but, if there is any reason for doubting the validity of this evidence, the case should be referred to the Police authorities.

IX. In the case of an applicant of Chinese race, who is proceeding to China, a passport should only be granted when the applicant has produced evidence to show that he has the status of a British-born subject, and that he has resided in British territory for a period of three years immediately previous to the date of his application for a passport. (Foreign Department Resolution No. 1589-G., dated the 29th July 1905.)

X. The officer granting the passport should state the period for which it is to be available. This should not in any circumstances exceed five years.

XI. The fee to be levied on the issue of each passport is one rupee. This sum should be credited to Government at the Local Treasury.

XII. The issue of every passport should be entered in a passport register, a true copy of every passport, with the application in original, being placed on record.

XIII. In all cases of doubt, whether as to status or otherwise, a reference should be made to the Government of India.

SUBSIDIARY RULES FOR THE ISSUE OF PASSPORTS.

Specimens of form D, the form which is required to be filled up by the applicant for a passport, and of a passport register, are attached. Passports should usually be applied for in person, but written applications from officials, or persons as to whose identity and right to a passport there is no doubt, may be complied with. The officer mentioned in Rule IV of the Rules should direct applicants to fill up the prescribed form of application, and should obtain from them any additional information which he thinks may be required. He should then submit each application for orders.

2. When applications for passports are received by letter, the first step is to have the prescribed form filled up. The case should then be dealt with in the usual way.

3. Every precaution should be taken to prevent the issue of passports except as provided by the rules. Persons who have no claim frequently apply stating that they are going abroad immediately. No plea of this kind warrants a relaxation of vigilance. Unless the applicant is well known, the deferment of his application to the last moment should, if he is of foreign extraction, rather afford grounds for special care.

4. An old passport presented by an applicant should usually be retained if a new one is issued; and even when a fresh passport is refused the old one should not be returned if it is clear that it was obtained fraudulently. If the applicant seems inclined to make any trouble about the matter, it will generally be sufficient to hand the document over to the Police authorities and refer the applicant to them.

5. If there is reason for doubting the identity of a person applying for a passport as a British subject naturalised in India, the signature on his application should be compared with that affixed to his naturalisation papers.

6. In the case of a Military officer, who is desirous of travelling in a foreign country, no passport should be given unless the applicant has at any rate applied for leave, and even then it is always well to consult the Military authorities before issuing one.

7. Applicants who contemplate travelling in Persian or Turkish territory should be warned that it is necessary that their passports should receive the Persian or Turkish visa, as the case may be. This can be obtained at Bombay, where there are Persian and Turkish Consulates. A visa is also necessary in the case of passports issued for Russia, Roumania, Columbia, Hayti and Venezuela. British subjects and natural born subjects of Native States in India contemplating residence in Persia should take with them documentary proof of their nationality, to enable them to be registered as such at the nearest British Consulates within one month of arrival in the country, in accordance with the provisions of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council. Pilgrims to the Hedjaz are not required by the Turkish Government to carry passports.

8. Passports to British Colonies, other than Australia, and to Chinese Turkestan, cannot be granted without the sanction of the Government of India. Passports are not granted to Afghanistan.

9. Passports to Australia may be granted to Indian subjects of His Majesty or of protected Native States in India who can fairly be described as "Merchants, Students, or Tourist Travellers." Passports should not be granted to petty traders, artizans or labourers, or to persons whose object is to settle in the country. The orders on this subject, which were conveyed in Department of Revenue and Agriculture letter to all Local Governments and Administrations, No. 13—80-6, dated the 18th October 1904, should be strictly observed.

10. Foreigners are not permitted to travel in Russian Central Asia without the special permission of the Russian Government and similar permission is required for travel by the Trans-Caspian Railway. Such permission may be sought direct from His Majesty's Government by the applicant himself or through the Government of India.

11. Passports for British merchants and others wishing to proceed to China can only be obtained through the British Minister at Peking or His Majesty's Government. Indian passports are not required for merely landing at ports touched by recognised lines of steamers or for the treaty ports of China and Japan; and the possession of such passports gives no authority to visit the interior.

12. Passports should not be granted to subjects of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan proceeding abroad, but such persons should be advised to obtain certificates of identity with a view to their receiving the good offices of His Majesty's Representatives.

13. Passports are not required for visiting the Indian possessions of Foreign European Powers.

14. A British subject by birth, *i.e.*, a natural born British subject, is a person who was himself born in the dominions of His Majesty, or whose father or grandfather was so born; and a naturalised British subject is a person who is not by birth or descent, as aforesaid, a British subject, but has acquired British nationality by means of naturalisation. The Indian Naturalisation Act (XXX of 1852) will not, however, confer upon a person who has been naturalised in British India under its provisions the privilege of British nationality elsewhere than within British India. Any person born in British India does not cease to be a British subject merely by reason of his settling in a Native State in India; and the children and grandchildren of such a person, though born in a Native State, are *primâ facie* British subjects.

15. Useful information regarding the passport requirements of Foreign Countries may be obtained from the Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book. [Harrison and Son, 45, Pall Mall, London. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*]

S. G. P. I.—No. 2990 F. D.—19-3-1918.